

Activism stomped in SC elections

by MARTY FREEMAN

In the heaviest vote ever recorded at a Students' Society election, students voted in a new executive Wednesday: Jim McCoubrey BCom 4, President; Arnold Aberman MDCM 3, External Vice-President; and Ian McLean BSc 4, Internal Vice-President.

The President-elect felt that the election proved that "running an honest sincere campaign can work. We came in ten days ago with nothing but an unknown Colgate smile and we came out smelling like a rose".

Ken Cabatoff, who trailed McCoubrey by 122 votes, said he did not know whether the results would change the political orientation of next year's Council. "McCoubrey didn't say what his intentions were," he explained.



JIM MCCOUBREY

However, Max Ferro, who ran third, was more certain. He felt that the campus had made its choice between the Left, represented by Cabatoff, the Centre, which he upholds, and the Right, or "back to the good old days", personified by McCoubrey. "I don't want to be associated with the result", he said.



ARNOLD ABERMAN

Aberman interpreted his mandate to mean that the Students' Council can not take political stands on behalf of the entire student society.

When questioned further he explained that in matters of education, such as the government loan plan or universal accessibi-

lity to higher learning it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between political and non-political matters. "I may have to interpret my platform less absolutely on certain issues", he said.

On the question of affiliation with the Canadian Union of Stu-

BRIGHT NEW RADIO STAR DEBUTS

Principal and Vice-Chancellor Dr. H. Rocke Robertson said last night that the government should focus its sights on giving education priority at a time when the entire educational system is surging ahead in the province.

In conversation with well-known commentator Leslie Roberts over radio station CJAD, the Principal said the government cutbacks in Quebec's university budget is a short-sighted step since it risks jettisoning urgent needs of the universities.

Speaking particularly of McGill, Dr. Robertson said (Continued on page 3)

dents the newly-elected External Vice-President did not foresee withdrawal. "I vehemently disapprove of many CUS policies but its Constitution is basically non-



IAN McLEAN

political. However, he said he would have to look into participation in CUS's South Africa programme.

McLean who collected the largest plurality of the election was pleased with his showing but didn't wish to speculate on the implications of the vote.

McCoubrey said he looked forward to seeing the *Daily* presenting all issues fairly next year, but hoped that the newspaper would maintain the prominence and wide readership of this past year.

"I wouldn't want to see the *Daily* forced into any editorial opinion by the Students' Council at any time", he added.

He declared that any talk of UGEQ affiliation would have to

(Continued on page 4)

Undergrad posts are decided too

by ELLEN ROSEMAN

Simon Taunton was elected President of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society yesterday.

Also elected were Andras Soom, John Hutchinson, and Michael Ernest to the Presidencies of the Engineering, Commerce, and Architecture Undergraduate Societies respectively.

Joanne Willis became Internal Vice-President of the Women's Union.

In the ASUS elections, Simon Taunton received 49% of the

ballot, with 1170 votes, winning over his only opponent, Meldon Wolfgang, who had 41.1%, with 990 votes.

The other members of next year's ASUS executive are Nicole Leduc as first Vice-President, Norman Woods as second Vice-President, Sherry Swift as Treasurer, and Robert Buchanan, Secretary.

President-elect Taunton said that he wishes to make the ASUS a more powerful force in campus politics. "The ASUS is the largest undergraduate society," he said, "and it can easily act as a pressure group on the Students' Council".

Andres Soom narrowly edged Wence Zenko as EUS president. The other positions elected were Paul Janiga, First Vice-President, Patrick Cavanagh, second Vice-President, and Barry Fisher as Treasurer. Alex Beraskow was acclaimed Secretary.

In the CUS, John Hutchinson was elected President, and Paul Brick, Vice-President. However, there will be a recount today since the results were so close.

The Women's Union executive consists of Joanne Willis, Internal Vice-President, Cheryl Buckland, Secretary, and Karen Peregó as Member-at-Large.

Two square meter rooms for Finns — the vertical mosaic

(Student Mirror) — Finnish students are suffering from increasing lack of accommodation. Of the 38,000 students, only 3,500 have suitable student lodgings. Students often live in rooms only 2 square metres in area or in poor flats for which they have to pay up to \$90 a month.

Married students, whose numbers are steadily increasing, face particular difficulties. Starting in 1967, the Finnish government plans to grant more than \$3 million a year for student hostels.

In Holland, too, housing is becoming a crisis for students. A survey predicts there will be a lack of 39,000 student rooms in the Netherlands by 1970. There will be 4,500 too few flats for married students.

But in Holland, state authorities refuse to acknowledge the accommodation problem, so that the building of the necessary rooms will be a matter for private groups.

QFL paper accuses McGill of "demagogic" attitude on grants issue

In the last edition of *La Réforme*, the official organ of the Quebec Liberal Federation, McGill is accused of having adopted a "demagogic" attitude regarding the Quebec government's decision to reduce grants to this Montreal institution by \$8 million.

La Réforme is the official party organ. It does not necessarily represent government opinion, but it is supposed to truthfully present the opinions of Party members. The article was signed by the director, M. Pierre O'Neill.

The author recognizes that there was "a lack of skill" on the part of the Minister of Education, but this "does not in any case justify the demagogic attitude of McGill which has presented the problem as a case of ethnic prejudice. This method could effectively win public opinion by waving the banner of martyrdom, but it risks getting involved with an entire series of extremely complex political problems", he said.

"We must recognize that the Minister of Education has the right to establish priorities which he feels are necessary in his policies of grants to universities. The Minister judges that the French language universities of Quebec

have undergone considerable retardation in their development when compared to McGill, which has developed very rapidly thanks to various grants coming from both public and private funds. He consequently has the right to give priority for a certain time, to the development of these French language universities" O'Neill added in his editorial.

The journalist recalled that the U de M and Laval are much poorer than McGill, but that they "have not yet emitted the cry of martyrdom". The Minister, he says, must take into account sums granted to McGill by large companies, Anglo-Saxon individuals, and those who have revenue from real-estate holdings and industry.

Let us recall that the principal of McGill has vigorously protested to the government, stating the provincial grants this year had barely been raised by \$100,000 from last year.

CERCLE FRANÇAIS: "Le Bal des Voleurs" de Anouilh. \$1.25 Union Theatre 8:30.

SAVOY SOCIETY: "Mikado". 8:30 pm.

INSTANT THEATRE: "George's Moon" and "Sex is Dirty" free, 1:15.

FACULTY FRIDAY: Canadian Piano Quintet, Redpath Hall 8:30 pm.

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Debate and nominations for executive posts, L 26, 7:30 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: "Winter Kept Us Warm" 7, 9 pm, \$0.75. P.S.C.A. **INTERNATIONAL SERIES:** "Bread of Our Early Years", 6:30 and 9 pm L132.

SCM: Gourmet dinner, \$0.75, phone VI 2-1156 before 1 pm.

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Corporate Communion, speaker Rev. Clark Raymond of Toronto. Supper available. 3555 University, 7:15.

DEUTSCHER STUDENTEN-KREIS: Spring party Union B26, 8:30.

MCGILL CONCERT BAND: Lunch-time concert Redpath Hall 1 pm.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Dr. H.B. Durost of Douglas Hospital on "Field Studies in Social Psychiatry". Union ballroom 1 pm.

MCGILL STUDENT CHAPTER CIC: Shawinigan Chemicals tour. Members free. Bus leaves Rod-dick Gates at 2 pm.

NEWMAN CENTRE: First Friday Mass at 6 pm. Starvation supper for F.D.A. at 7 pm. \$0.75.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Dr. Trudis Rebar reads "Rilke" accompanied by Faculty of Music Brasswind Chambre Ensemble. 3625 Aylmer, \$0.25, 9 pm.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: Tertulia en espaniol Union B24 1 pm.

MOC: Last day of ticket sales for banquet and square dance \$2.50. **AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** 6:30 supper-\$0.65, 8 pm. Movie Dr. Strangelove and dance \$0.50.

today

HILLEL: Weekly study session with Rabbi Cass 1 pm. 3460 Stanley.

HILLEL: Reservations for awards banquet accepted now at Hillel House.

HUMANIST SOCIETY: Rev. L. Mason of Unitarian Church will speak on "The necessity of Formal Religion". Union B26. 1 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: "Anything Goes" with Mike Radwanski, 10 pm. Jazz Beat, 10:30 pm.

Saturday, March 5

CERCLE FRANÇAIS: "Le Bal des Voleurs" de Anouilh. \$1.25. Union Theatre 8:30.

SAVOY SOCIETY: 3rd Production night for "Mikado". Call at 6 pm. Show at 8:30. Moyse Hall **FILM SOCIETY:** "Winter Kept Us Warm" 7, 9 pm., \$0.75, P.S.C.A. **INTERNATIONAL SERIES:** "Bread of our Early Years", 6:30 pm, 9 pm., L132.

Sunday, March 6

UNITED CHURCH: Evening Worship, Divinity Hall, 7:30 pm. **AUGUSTANA HOUSE:** Holy Communion 10 am. Vespers at 8 pm. followed by screening of *Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner*.

Monday, March 7

FRIENDS OF TRADITIONAL MUSIC: Important organisational meeting Union Rm. 124, 1 pm today. Discussion of plans for fall Folk Festival. All interested parties welcome. **DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB:** Individual Club Championship, 7:25, Union. **CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION:** Regular Public Testimony Meeting, Divinity Chapel 1 pm.

HILLEL: Purim Celebration: Symposium, "Two views on the Hamentash Experience". 1:00 pm. Hillel House, 3460 Stanley.

MCGILL STUDENT CHAPTER CIC: Business meeting: Election of officers, final report, 1:00 pm Otto Maass 112.

FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Artist Guido Molinari. Everyone welcome. 8:30 pm, University Centre B-23 & B-24.

LIBERAL CLUB: Constitution Meeting, 1 pm, University Centre 123.

MCGILL DEBATING UNION: Parliamentary Debate, Erick Nielson and Warren Allmand. 7:30 pm, Moyse Hall.

HILLEL: Elections for next year's executive. Bring your membership card. Hillel House 3460 Stanley. Last day to register for awards banquet.

CANADIAN STUDENTS FOR FREEDOM: Members pick up buttons in Union Lobby, 1:00 pm. **EDUCATIONAL PROCESS SEMINAR:** Last session tonight. Union Rm. 411, 6:30 pm.

Tuesday, March 8

UKRAINIAN CLUB: Final general meeting, Union B-23-24, 6:30 pm.

CONCERT BAND: Rehearsal for Hospital Concert Redpath Hall, 5 pm.

NON-CREDIT COURSE IN COMMUNICATIONS: Meeting tonight in Boardroom 7:30 pm.

SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY SOCIETY: Election meeting. All members interested please

attend. 1:00 pm - 2:00 pm. Rm. B26 Union.

HILLEL: Elections for next year's executive. Bring your membership card. Hillel House, 3460 Stanley St.

DEBATING UNION: Kahn-Tine-ta Horn of Caughnawaga to speak. Union Ballroom 1 pm.

POLITICAL SCIENCE & ECONOMICS CLUB: Slava Zarkov will speak on "The Russian Economy and Planning." Followed by discussion. Refreshments available. Douglas Hall 3851 University St. 8 pm.

Wednesday, March 9

LITERARY SOCIETY: Donald Greene on Swift's *Excremental Obsession*. L-26 8:30 pm.

P & OT: Grad. Banquet — don't forget.

CHESS CLUB: Elections at regular meeting 7:20 pm. Room B26.

NDP: Constitutional Amendments Rm. 124 Union. 1-2 pm.

HILLEL: Elections for next year's executive. Special poll in Leacock Building. Bring membership card.

Thursday, March 10

ROCKET SOCIETY: 2 NASA films: 1) X-15 Documentary; 2) Performance of long-range hyper-velocity vehicle. Rm. 204 Eng. Bldg. 1:00 pm.

SCIENCE COUNCIL: Present & future presidents of member clubs, election meeting. Room 124 University Centre 7:00 pm.

HUMANIST SOCIETY: The executive advisor of the East Haven Sun Club will speak on "Nudism in Canada." L219. 8:00 pm.

BIOLOGY SOCIETY: Election for executive 66/67. All members please attend Stewart Bldg. S1-4, 1:00 pm.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1966

IAONBB

This, the last regular Daily, of this year, is the end. However, a special issue will be published next Friday, March 11, and Today entries for the rest of the term should be submitted before Thursday noon.

RENT A

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McGill Psychology Club Presents

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Of Douglas Hospital

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AND

BEHAVIOUR"

1 pm, Friday, March 4, University Centre Ballroom

NEXT WEEK:

CAREERS IN
PSYCHOLOGY

(See "Clip & Save" Classified)

Marks building openings:

Ten get honorary degrees

McGill will officially open three new buildings on March 23. The buildings, designed for modern teaching and research, are a milestone in the University's current expansion programme.

They are the McIntyre Sciences Centre, the Otto Maass Chemistry Building and the Stewart Biological Sciences Building.

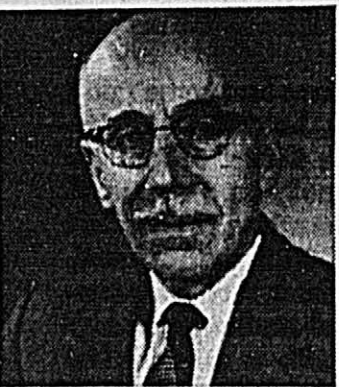


Dr. FRANK A. BEACH

To mark the occasion the University is holding a special Convocation to honour "ten distinguished men who have made outstanding contributions to medicine, chemistry and the biological sciences".

The recipients are:

Medicine: Dr. Luther L. Terry, former Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Ralph Gerard, Dean of the Graduate Division and Professor of Biological Science, University of California, Berkeley; Dr. George Wald, Professor



Dr. LEO MARION



Dr. GLENN T. SEABORG

of Biology, Harvard University; and Dr. Lloyd G. Stevenson, Professor of the History of Medicine, Yale University.

Chemistry: Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission and Nobel Laureate; Dr. H.G. Thode, President of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario; and Dr. Léo Marion, Dean of the Faculty of Pure and Applied Science, University of Ottawa.



Dr. LUTHER L. TERRY

Biological Sciences: Dr. Howard B. Newcombe, Head of the Biology Branch, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.; Dr. Frank A. Beach, Professor of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley; and Dr. John Zachary Young, Professor of Anatomy, University College, London.

All will receive honorary Doctor of Science degrees, with the exception of Dr. Lloyd Stevenson. He will receive an honorary Doctorate of Letters.

The Convocation will be held at 4 pm in the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium.



Dr. H.G. THODE

Free tickets to the openings may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

Miss Campus Chest elected as campaign gets week extension

The Campus Chest swung into action this week, mailing letters to all students. Yesterday in the Union Ballroom the Miss Campus Chest Contest happened.

The winner, Jana Krauman, will be presented with her prizes Saturday night at the Gym.

The Chest has lined up ten bands for the Final Fling along with a vast array of professional Go Go dancers. The winner of the Yamaha scooter now hanging in the lobby of the union will be chosen from those donating a dollar or more to the chest.

Because there are many who will not receive their letter until noon today the chest will be taken to the gym on Saturday and will be in the union all next week.



HEATHER Palmer, the Daily entry in the Miss Campus Chest contest, is being handed one of the more controversial qualifying questions.

Poll Breakdown

PRESIDENT

	Alepien	Cabatoff	Ferro	McCoubrey	Solomon
Arts	17	313	65	307	4
Leacock	38	702	141	653	11
Stewart	9	142	34	122	3
Law	2	47	8	98	6
Engineering	113	198	107	250	6
Otto Maass	8	118	37	81	2
Wilson Hall	7	50	14	78	3
PSC	14	163	65	183	7
RVH	1	4	3	15	0
Architecture	2	12	83	16	0
Music	0	17	9	10	0
Strathcona	4	29	25	60	2
MGH	2	3	0	29	3
McIntyre	4	33	11	51	1
TOTAL	221	1831	597	1953	50

INTERNAL VICE-PRESIDENT

EXTERNAL VICE-PRESIDENT

	McLean	Moscovitz	Rabinovitch	Aberman	Schechter
Arts	419	129	71	317	362
Leacock	961	298	203	685	789
Stewart	190	47	63	145	155
Law	88	39	18	97	57
Engineering	425	106	99	416	214
Otto Maass	141	46	43	111	119
Wilson Hall	112	18	16	95	52
PSC	260	92	59	231	180
RVH	11	8	3	21	4
Architecture	69	13	20	77	29
Music	21	5	2	16	15
Strathcona	78	19	9	88	27
MGH	28	4	4	50	5
McIntyre	60	19	12	78	29
TOTAL	2893	843	622	2407	2037

Club des Relations Internationales:

McGill to attend congress

Ten delegates will represent McGill at the annual congress of the Club de Relations Internationales of the Université de Montréal on March 11-12.

The congress, to be held at the Centre Social of U de M and the I.C.A.O. building, will feature Général Gallois of France, specialist on nuclear bombs and

main defender of the French position on atomic weapons and His Excellency François Leduc, French ambassador in Ottawa. Paul Martin, Foreign Affairs

secretary, Dean Maxwell Cohen of the Law Faculty, and Professor Louis Sabourin, Director of the Department of Political (Continued on page 4)

Radio star ...

(Continued from page 1)

son said that if the government grant to McGill is not rectified, the University may have to call a halt to increasing its student enrolment (expected to be about 5% next year). "This is something we would not consider unless we were driven to extremes," the Principal commented.

"We would hate to cut down on our outside students, but it would be less of a blow," Dr. Robertson was referring to government criticism of McGill's large percentage of foreign students attending the University.

In the event McGill could get no satisfaction from Quebec, it would have two choices to make: 1) Maintaining or decreasing salaries of professors — virtually impossible since wages have to be competitive, 2) Limiting enrolment — it would be a disservice to the Quebec community.

Touching on the values of university education, Dr. Robertson remarked that "society must change its direction; a student should attend university if he has something special within him to develop, and not because it is the fashion. The very best students are those who have realized their own limitations, having been on the outside, engaged in business, and then pursuing a university career."



PARALLEL: the finished product of Publisher Douglas Cohen and Editor Peter Desbarats is proudly perused amid mirrors and hair driers at a temporary office in Cantlie House. Parallel is a new Canadian magazine published in Montreal.

MARCH 4, 1968

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, telephone 288-4231. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage in cash. Postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the Managing Board and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at 8430 Casgrain St.
RADIO-TV Printing Co.

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STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

The cheetah runs at 70 miles an hour
202000000 set end to end circle the globe
the rings of saturn are either one very fast space
sambo cheetah or more probably many normal ones
cheetahs never remember
anyone who tries to interpret cheetah as cheater is
simply and totanically wrong it wouldn't make sense
the team: MIKE BANDLER CLARAnothorh, JEFFREY bob
danny buttaloso dear old david bless him bob c. skinner
halmoitvich evrybody thansthansthansthan yes your friends
Wilson & Warwick slop

From the Ivory Tower

The Indian vs Western Intellectuals

The essence of liberalism is freedom, freedom for the oppressed, deep concern for the underdog. It is thus very surprising to note the repudiation of these basic tenets of liberalism by the Indian intellectuals and their adoption of an aggressive attitude inimical to liberty. Instead of condemning their government's oppressive policy in Kashmir — a policy condemned by the world at large for the last eighteen years — the Indian intellectuals have been blindly parroting their government's propaganda. Yet, these are the people who for decades have been lecturing us on the virtue of non-violence, justice, human rights, liberty and the rest. Let us compare their role with that of their Western counterparts.

Unless they suffer from amnesia or paranoia, Indian intellectuals will recall that when their country was struggling for independence, they received tremendous support and sympathy from Western liberal intellectuals. Even in Britain there was a powerful movement which exerted great pressure on the British government to grant sovereignty to India.

When Algerians were fighting for their freedom, most French intellectuals supported the Algerian people, even in the face of threats to life and property from the Secret Army Organisation of the French colons.

Hundreds of white South Africans have been imprisoned or exiled because they protested against the oppression of the Black people. Many of these white liberals are well-known to the outside world, including Patrick Duncan, the son of the former Governor-General of the country. Likewise, there are many white liberals in Rhodesia who have condemned the illegal declaration of independence by the Smith regime. One name that comes immediately to mind is Judith Todd, the daughter of the former Prime Minister of that country.

And again, American liberal intellectuals and politicians are currently condemning their government's action in Southeast Asia. Although subject to constant harrassment, humiliation and ridicule from conservative elements, thousands of liberal minded American students have demonstrated against the war. With their own money university and school teachers have bought space in the newspapers to denounce their government's reluctance to seek peace in Viet Nam.

In contrast, the Indian intellectuals, particularly those from the arrogant and domineering North (which is largely responsible for the division of British India, has caused immense sufferings to the millions of "lower" caste Hindus and is responsible for the bloodshed in the South over the language issue) have opted to toe their government's line and thus perpetuate oppression in Kashmir. "WE SHALL OVER-RUN", has become their slogan.

Under Indian military occupation, the Vale of Kashmir has become the Vale of Tears. We can quote dispatches from Kashmir published in *Le Figaro*, *Le Monde*, *L'Express*, the (London) *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, the *Washington Star*, the *New York Times* and many other papers to show how the secular, non-violent and democratic India has been using outright torture and the wholesale burning of villages to suppress the agitation for plebiscite. Because the Indian government can no longer count on the Kashmiri Police to enforce its tyranny, "Security Forces" have had to be imported from outside Kashmir. All public meetings are banned. Police survey the mosques during prayers to ensure that no pro-plebiscite pronouncement is made. Recently the following dispatch from Kashmir appeared in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*: "The slogan that hurts New Delhi most is 'Indian Dogs, Go Back'! India has held on to the Vale by physical force but in so doing it has underlined the fact that Kashmir is an occupied state... and (has become) a colony of India."

Year after year India has employed subterfuge to renege from its accepted international commitment to hold a plebiscite. Ask any Indian intellectual about Kashmir, and as in Walt Disney's song — Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious — he will let loose with similar bombastic phrases which crumble before a close scrutiny.

To demonstrate that the people of Kashmir are "happy", the Indian intellectuals single out their Vice-President. They hope to convince us that because the Vice-President of India is a Muslim, therefore the Muslims of Kashmir would wish to be Indians. But Kashmiris well realize that what counts is not who holds office but who holds power. A Muslim Vice-President of India is no guarantee of their rights and safety. For they remember that as long as Sheikh Abdullah, former Prime Minister of Kashmir, sang the New Delhi hit parade, he was kept in power. Once he lost the tune and demanded a plebiscite, off he went to the prison for 10 years without even a trial.

Indian intellectuals also vociferously argue that "Kashmir is an integral part of Mother India" — (as were Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan once an integral part of Mother England) and "that a plebiscite in Kashmir would lead to similar demands from other parts of India". Feeble though Indian federation may be, there are few similarities between the 14 Indian provinces, and Kashmir which with its 85 per cent Muslim population has been in dispute from beginning and has always shown a longing to be part of Pakistan, to which it is contiguous Geographically, socially, ethnically and economically.

In fact, if instead of using the Kashmir dispute to divert the attention of the masses from domestic problems, India rid herself of this moral millstone around her neck, the time and resources she is devoting to hold Kashmir could well be channelled towards solving her appalling economic problems and thus strengthening the Indian federation.

Indian intellectuals should remember that dissent is not disloyalty and that self-criticism is the life blood of liberty. Once an error is corrected it is no longer an error, and saving face is less important than saving the soul. They should take a close cool look at their country before it is too late. Instead of vainly trying to camouflage their government's colonial policy, they, like the liberal intellectuals in the West, should indulge in surgical criticism and follow the example of their own elder statesman, Mr. Rajagopalacharia, a Southerner, (former Governor-General of India) who in a recent interview with the New York Herald Tribune said :

"If all the nations of the world and their press take a different view from what we think is the right view, we should consider the possibility of our being wrong, instead of attributing perversity or malice to everyone in the world. It would be as foolish as any foolish thing a nation can do if India proceeds on the assumption that it can hold down the people of Kashmir by sheer force, and without making it absolutely manifest to the world that we have the consent of the people concerned for imposing any administration on them."

Sadat Kazi

The new slate

It is hard to forecast what the real policies to be followed by the new President of the Students' Society will be. There is only the candidate's platform to go on; and platforms are notorious for their ability to say little.

Of Mr. McCoubrey's talents as an organizer of minor campus activities — and in this category we include Winter Carnival — there can be little doubt. And his experience in the Inter-Fraternity Council should be of value in future relations with that body. But Mr. McCoubrey still has to prove himself in the wider fields of decision making. His platform mentions his concern over the emphasis on external relations over the past year and he gave his listeners to his campaign speeches the feeling that this was a bad thing.

Bearing in mind that platforms and campaigns are for the most part window-dressing — Mr. McCoubrey's included the controversial question of discount airfares — it is difficult to believe that the new President does not on reflection see that the past year has been a crisis year for McGill. The crisis affected not only relations with French Canada on a student level; the debate about McGill's future in the province now holds the centre of the stage on every level.

It is probable that Mr. McCoubrey will address himself to the question of external relations in the coming year with the zest shown by the SC executive this year. The problem is perennial and it cannot be ignored. The new President can rest assured that if he succeeds in defining McGill students' position in Quebec, he will have the support of the entire campus.

Mr. Aberman's platform had some good ideas that will, perhaps, be difficult to implement. His suggestion that Quebec students should meet informally on a club level is excellent — though past attempts have left something to be desired. On the other hand, there is the added drawback that Mr. Aberman's belief in apolitical student representation will be greeted with a considerable degree of incomprehension by the intellectual guerillas that form the Quebec student leadership.

However, the office may make the man, as the saying goes. And there is no doubt that Mr. Abernethy will find it necessary to bend some of his ideas to fit reality.

Squish

The shortest conversation ever recorded on Pat Burns' "Hot Line Show" took place last evening when the editor of this journal, in response to a call from CKGM stating that Burns wished to have him on the line for an hour, called in and, after a sharp twenty-second encounter, was told that Burns certainly did not wish to speak to him. At this point, all communication broke off.

Mysteriouser and mysteriouser. On the other hand, if only all of Mr. Burns' conversations were so blissfully brief!

Congress . . .

(Continued from page 3)

Sciences at the University of Ottawa will attend.

The theme of the congress is International Policy: Myths and Realities".

Any moderately or fluently bilingual person interested in being among the ten official delegates is urged to get in touch with Paul Caron as soon as possible at 342-9359 or 741-1537 or leave his name at the SC office.

Activism . . .

(Continued from page 1)

wait till September and he didn't want to commit himself at present. "This will not be a dead issue until the campus has either overwhelming accepted or rejected membership in the Quebec union," he explained.

Aberman's election to the executive creates a vacancy on Council for the faculty of Medicine. The new executive takes office in early July.

NOW



Students' Society '66

MOSAICS

John Porter's *"The Vertical Mosaic"*, a study of social classes and power groups in Canadian society, was published last summer. This is the second of two articles analyzing the book by Gad Horowitz, assistant professor of economics and political science at McGill. The first article appeared in the January 21 issue of *"NOW"*. The review was originally published in *"Canadian Dimension"*.

In *Vertical Mosaic* John Porter suggests that there is a connection between the absence of a national identity in Canada and the absence of a left-right dialogue at the centre of our politics. His insight, though brilliant, is a bit muddled. At times he suggests that what we lack is a "charter myth" like that of the Americans — a national ideology enshrining democratic ideals. The absence of a set of libertarian-egalitarian goals means that there is no utopian ideal against which to measure our reality; the leftist impulse in politics is thus deprived of an essential fuel. What Porter is getting at here is something which I would describe as the strength of toryism in our political culture, stemming from our Loyalist origins. It is not true that we have had no charter myth. We — or at least our dominant British charter-group — had one, but it did not stress democratic goals. In any case, Porter is on the wrong track here, because an egalitarian charter myth is not a prerequisite for left-right polarization. Britain, and most other European democracies, have developed class politics without any basis in revolutionary charter myths. Furthermore, as I have pointed out elsewhere, it is precisely the presence of toryism at the origins of a society which paves the way for the later development of a left right polarization along socialist-antisocialist lines. This is what happened in Europe, and it may be happening in Quebec.

At other times Porter says that it is the absence of agreement on any goals at all — the absence of "values general to the society" — that blocks the emergence of creative politics. Here he is in part repeating his observations about the effects of the national unity obsession: our only goal is national unity; preoccupation with this goal prevents the formulation of social and economic goals; therefore movement towards such goals through class politics is retarded. But the absence of "values general to the society" also refers to the fact that Canadians, fragmented as they are into particular regions and ethnic groups, have little sense of belonging to an overarching national community, little feeling of "collective participation" in that community, and therefore little inclination to formulate goals for that community, i.e., to make demands upon it. A functioning democracy requires a well-developed sense of national community, a feeling on the part of ordinary people that they are part of that community, that they have a sacred right and duty to participate in its affairs, that it is obliged to respond to their demands, in other words the feeling of a citizen rather than that of a subject.

Canadians do not have this feeling about their country because their strongest identifications are with their regions and ethnic groups rather than with Canada. This is clear enough with regard to English-French relations, but it is also true with regard to English Canada. The French Canadian identifies primarily with French Canada. The English Canadian identifies himself most strongly neither with Canada nor with English Canada but with his ethnic group — British, Ukrainian, etc. — and with his region — Maritimer, Westerner, etc.

Two interrelated factors are responsible for this situation, both of which are alluded to by Porter. The

first is the colonial and exclusive mentality of the British charter group; the second is the presence of the French in the confederal partnership.

The British of Canada, unlike those of the United States, did not see themselves as the founding element of an entirely new nation. They saw themselves as Britons in North America, they retained their identifications with England, Scotland and Wales. They therefore made no conscious effort to integrate new ethnic groups into a new Canadian nation. The new groups were left alone, permitted and even encouraged to follow the British example, that is, to retain their identifications with their homelands. Canada was a purely political, not a national or cultural entity. It consisted of a number of ethnic groups, politically-united through allegiance to the British Crown.

The presence of a self-conscious nationalistic French element played a very important part in giving rise to this situation and in sustaining it. If the French were to be left outside the British community, logic and justice required that other ethnic groups be treated similarly. If Quebec were to be left

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alone, logic and justice required that other provinces be left alone. In short, the French presence meant that the "national" community and its government must be weak, its symbols and slogans empty of content. It meant that the national community did not have enough power to integrate even its English-speaking elements.

This situation has changed recently in two ways: The British charter group has lost most of its Britishness, so that the sense of a shared connection with Britain and with British traditions which once linked British Columbians, Manitobans, Ontarians, and Nova Scotians has now nearly disappeared. And the French charter group has finally insisted once and for all that it is not an ethnic group like the others and that Quebec is not a province like the others.

The British revolt against the father opened up two possibilities: Americanization, and movement towards a genuine Canadian amalgam. The latter approach is well illustrated by Diefenbaker: One Canada, primary identification with the nation, equal

IDENTITY

status for all ethnic groups, no hyphenation. But the French do not want to be amalgamated. One Canada is left high and dry. The possibility of amalgamating the English speaking regions and ethnic groups into one nation is not taken up, because "logic" and "justice" continue to require that all Canadian particularisms receive roughly equal treatment.

In other, more realistic, words, our national politicians are afraid to challenge the professional ethnics and the provincial empire builders who perversely

demand for their groups a status similar to that of the French. The continuation of our strong emphasis on regional and ethnic differentiation perpetuates fragmentation, prevents the emergence of any clear Canadian or English Canadian identity, and leaves the door wide open for Americanization. We are not facing the dilemma. Instead of giving the French alone a special status, we are disintegrating the country by giving all ethnic groups and provinces special status. Canada may never be a national community because of the French presence. English Canada can be a national community, but only if our image of Canada is transformed from a political union of provinces and tribes into a political union of two national communities, one English and one French. We must have the courage to combine accommodation of the French particularism with resistance to intra-English particularisms.

Porter condemns our beloved "mosaic" primarily because it is vertical. When the British left the "other" ethnic groups alone instead of trying to build them into a new national community, these "others" were frozen in their original economic occupations and social statuses. The absence of a national identity sustains stagnation in our politics and inequality of opportunity in our economic and social life. Assignment to social roles continues to be based on ethnicity. Here is a dilemma which the professional ethnics and all mosaic celebrators refuse to face. Ethnic segregation cannot easily be combined with equal opportunity for the members of different ethnic groups.

Most mosaic celebrators take the line that the very nothingness of Canada is its most praiseworthy characteristic. "How wonderful to live in a country that has no flag." How wonderful to live in a non-nationalistic nation that is not a nation, "a land of many cultures." How wonderful to be left alone, not to be pressed into any moulds. How wonderful to escape the conformitarian pressures of a U.S. style melting pot.

When this way of talking is not fake, it is literally nihilistic. It ignores the dark side of the mosaic, the side exposed by Porter. Furthermore, it combines exaggeration of the cultural uniformity of the United States with exaggeration of the cultural diversity of English Canada. Ethnic segregation does not necessarily preserve genuine cultural diversity. The forces of assimilation can and do operate as powerfully on the segregated immigrant groups of Canada as they do on the less segregated immigrant groups of the United States. In both countries, cultural diversity and assimilation coexist. In both countries, immigrant groups, though they retain partially separate communities and cultures for a very long time, adopt the ways of life and thought of the English speaking charter groups. The groups that have been in Canada for a long time are just as assimilated, in this sense, as the groups that have been in the United States for a long time. In Canada, however, assimilation has not levelled the barriers of social segregation — it has not eroded ethnicity as a criterion for assignment of social status — to the same extent as in the United States.

Canada has cultural diversity with segregation, the United States has cultural diversity without segregation. That is an oversimplification, but it is aimed at the truth of the matter.

The other factor which truly differentiates the Canadian mosaic from the American situation is the absence of a Canadian or English Canadian identity. As immigrant groups assimilate in the United States, they are also integrated into a general national community. They acquire a strong identification with the

American nation. Here they assimilate culturally without being integrated into a unifying national community. It is this absence of a strong Canadian or English Canadian loyalty, combined with the example of French Canada, which enables ethnic spokesmen to demand for their willingly assimilating "constituents" a status similar in principle to that of English and French Canada.

I would rather be a Jew in the United States than a Jew in Canada. The Jews are more ghettoized, but their cultural life as Jews is thinner. Their part-recent arrivals, and in spite of the "protection" of the cipation in the general national culture is also less profound in Canada than in the United States. The ghettoization of the ethnic communities of Canada stifles me, and I suspect it stifles all non-British non-French Canadians except those who make the nurturing of particularism a professional career in the Senate and elsewhere.

Our image of the United States as a melting pot is very much overdrawn. A Jewish community and a Jewish culture are so powerfully present in the United States that Canadian Jews, even though they are more mosaic, look south of the border for community lead-



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ers, for rabbis, and for ideas. Most American Jews identify strongly with the Jewish community; at the same time they are very American. They have powerful feelings of commitment to and participation in the American national community. Canadian Jews on the other hand, feel themselves to be not so much a Canadian Jewry as an extension of American Jewry. It should be evident that this relatively weak identification with Canada is not the result of a strongly felt Jewish particularism. It is rather, a natural reaction to the absence of any real Canadian community with which one can identify.

I suspect that this is equally true of the other immigrant groups: They remain in their ghettos; at the same time, they assimilate. English becomes their language, the ways of the English-speaking become their ways. But they do not acquire a strong identification with the Canadian nation, because there is none, except in the political sense. The whole ideology of the mosaic came into being not so much to justify cultural diversity as to justify the absence of a national community embracing that diversity. We have only the pluribus, not the unum. The mosaic ideology is not needed to preserve the diversity; it is a weak and often insincere apology for the absence of unity. What differentiates us from the Americans is not our cultural diversity — they have it too — but our failure to develop a national community. That is the meaning of the "mosaic."

The ethnic politicians' pretensions to semi-equal status with the French and English must be rejected, just as the provincial politicians' pretensions to equal status with Quebec must be rejected. These pretensions have no solid bases of support in the ethnic and provincial constituencies. The French Canadians of Quebec want to be a nation in an autonomous prov-

ince. The Ukrainians of Manitoba do not want to be a nation; the people of British Columbia do not want their province to be autonomous. The ethnic and regional particularisms of English Canada are neither powerful nor self-sustaining; they are artificially stimulated by self-seeking politicians; they are almost wholly parasitic growths on the genuine, deeply felt, self-sustaining autonomist impulse of Quebec. If an overarching English Canadian national community existed, the ethnic and regional particularisms would evaporate, with no regrets and little nostalgia.

When the mosaic celebrator thanks the Lord for Canada's exemption from the conformitarian pressures of the American melting pot, he is confusing a very important issue. It is true that the U.S. enforces conformity to a greater degree than Canada, but that conformity is ideological, not cultural. American liberalism is all-engulfing; non-liberal ideologies are excluded from the pale of legitimacy. Liberalism is Americanism; other "isms" are un-American. But cultural conformity of the same type does not exist. I return to the Jewish situation because it is the one with which I am familiar. Jewish parochial schools exist in the United States — cultural diversity. But in these schools the cult of Americanism is taught — ideological uniformity.

The development of an English Canadian national identity does not require than we impose a single set of social and political values on our society. The United States is not the only model of a nation. Most countries manage to combine national identity with ideological diversity. Our terrified equation of nationality with uniformity is irrational.

The mosaic preserves nothing of value. It is literally nothing. It is the absence of a sense of identity, the absence of a common life which can be shared by the English-speaking regions and tribes of Canada.

The mosaic "preserves" only political stagnation, inequality of opportunity, culturally meaningless ghettoization, and Americanization. In the absence of a Canadian identity, we identify — all of us, though to varying degrees — with the American national community. Its media absorb us. Through the American media, John Kennedy became the first President of Canada. Through the media, we participate vicariously in the affairs of the American community, without power over those affairs. Through the media the causes of American radical youth become the causes of our radical youth, automatically, without regard to the differences between the American and Canadian situations. Complete annexation of the Canadian mind will be accomplished in a few decades. Political independence will be left to us — but for what purpose?

Porter recognizes that galloping Americanization prevents the development of national identity and creative politics in Canada. The American media, he says, "contribute substantially to 'Canadian' values and to the view of the world held by Canadians... It is difficult under these conditions for a society to provide itself with a distinct structure of values or with an image of itself as a distinct society." A large part of the responsibility for this situation is assigned to the English Canadian intelligentsia. It is, says Porter, conservative, apolitical, disinclined to "articulate a consistent set of defensive values."

If the situation can be saved, and that is of course extremely doubtful, English Canadian intellectuals, like those of other under-developed nations plagued by tribalism, must become self-conscious nation builders, as "survivors" conscious as the Québécois. Two huge obstacles will probably rule out this development. The first is our distaste for "imposing" a single "uniformity" on the "diversity" of English Canada. The second is our even stronger distaste for building a "Chinese wall" along the forty-ninth parallel to "isolate" ourselves from American influences. But our assumption that there can be no English Canadian nation unless these distasteful things are done is false.

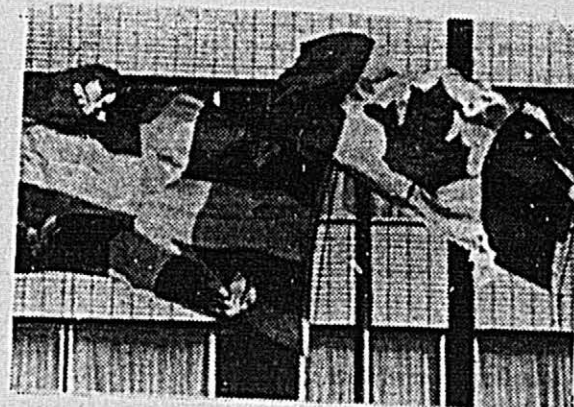
There is no need to "impose" anything on anyone. If we can find a way of retarding Americanization, the fragmented elements of English Canada will come together of their own accord; they are, after all, elements of one society, speaking one language, and bound together in one federal union. All that is needed is the will to create something new here, and something different from what the Americans have created. I would like that something new to be a social demo-

cracy, but there are other possibilities. Let one hundred flowers bloom. Something definite can grow out of the confusing mix that is English Canada. It would grow without any kind of coercion if not for the overpowering presence of pre-existing American models available for imitation in every area of existence.

The problem of Americanization then, must be faced; without chauvinism, but also without a fake, self-effacing, embarrassed cosmopolitanism. The problem of Americanization can be faced without building Chinese walls, without "restricting the free flow of ideas." It can be faced positively, by assigning a very high priority to the subsidization of Canadian cultural production of all sorts, on a very much larger scale than anything contemplated at the moment. By cultural production I mean not only the arts, but anything that can be published or broadcast. The use of the state for nation building purposes is not a new idea in Canada. We need a National Policy — not of cultural tariffs and taxes, but of cultural bounties and subsidies.

We need not be "anti-American." There is much we can learn from the United States, but it should be intended learning for our purposes, not automatic imitation. The point is not to exclude everything American. That would be nonsense. There is a good deal of America already naturally present in our distinct identity. When our "something definite" emerges, it will have a significant American element or aspect.

The point is that the United States is a fully formed, highly integrated national community, with clearly defined ways of thought and behaviour. The Americans have chosen their direction in every sphere of life. They are stuck with Americanism. We can be different precisely because we are a muddle, nothing definite. Roads which are closed to the Americans may be open to us. Some of them may lead to a better society than theirs. The U.S., after all, is no utopia. Dare we try to come closer to utopia, or must we imitate American models all the time, in every way?



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Our obsession with the question of national identity shows that we do not want to be different, but we have conflicting and undeveloped notions about the substantive content of the difference. Only intellectual have conflicting and undeveloped notions about the time can integrate them into a unity once they have been developed. But our intellectuals are afraid, and time is flying.

English Canada will not be built in a day. But we must begin very soon. First, we must give up our masochistic celebration of Canadian nothingness. This is not chauvinism — just the admission that we want Canada to be something other than a collection of disintegrated particularisms sinking into the American Mind. Second, we must realize that we cannot be something unless our imitation of the Americans is selective. Every automatic imitation of the American model closes doors to the future, diminishes our opportunity to build a better society here. Third, we must accept the fact that only a conscious nation building effort sponsored by a powerful (with respect to English Canada) federal government will enable us to emerge out of the torrent of American idea-production which threatens to drown us. If ideas are left to the forces of monetary profit and loss, we will drown.

abortion:

by Maureen O'DONNELL

On a bleak day last October a strange scene was taking place in a Toronto playground. A 22-year-old girl was climbing the stairs of a slide only to jump from the top step to the concrete ground. Beside the slide stood her mother screeching, "Jump harder! Jump harder!"

The two were unsuccessful. The girl did not abort.

The Means

Society's unwillingness to give legal and social sanction to abortion has facilitated the growth of a thriving abortion racket. It has been reported that authorities consider criminal abortion the third largest illegal venture in the United States, surpassed only by gambling and narcotics. It is most often the lure of big money that attracts men and women with varying degrees of skill into the field of abortion. The abortionist may be a qualified gynaecologist who performs a dilation and curettage (the process employed in therapeutic abortions), a nurse who induces a miscarriage by inserting a foreign object into the uterus thereby causing it to contract involuntarily, or a man or woman whose credentials consist of a table, a sharp instrument and a record to drown out screams.

The quality of illegal abortion varies directly with the amount paid. Not only does this criterion mean less competent and safe treatment for the working-class woman, but also that a well-to-do woman is more likely to deal with a sympathetic physician who will perform the operation for a reasonable (for her) fee. Women seeking abortions are liable to both financial and sexual exploitation.

However there are some competent doctors who perform abortions because they believe them to be morally justified. One of them lives in the coal-mining district of Ashland, Pennsylvania. A qualified gynaecologist, he entered the world of the criminal abortionist after his daughter had died during a clandestine operation.

It seems clear that he ran his business out of dedication rather than for profit. Until the late fifties he charged \$25 but in recent years his price jumped to \$100, a very low fee for a dilation and curettage, the same operation performed in a therapeutic abortion. He explained his rise in price as a result of increased legal fees as he was almost constantly battling the authorities. The problem of the law enforcers was that they could never get anyone to give evidence.

A girl would make an appointment with him by phone. She was asked to come with a girl friend and make plans to spend one night in Ashland. On the first day, usually in the afternoon, they would go to his clinic and the dilation aspect of the operation would be performed. On the following day, they would return and he would do the curettage, keep them under observation for a few hours, and send them home with instructions that, if they were stopped by the police, they were to admit frankly that they had been to see him; but that there was absolutely no way that they could be coerced into explaining what they had been there for. This is within the law and medical ethics.

A huge apocrypha of legend has been built up about this man in New York. But what is clear is that this man has spent a lifetime of energy dedicated to the cause of helping young girls whose trouble was a result of the out-moded anti-abortion laws in the United States.

Hat Pins

Being ineligible for a therapeutic abortion and not knowing the name of a criminal abortionist or having enough money to pay him, many women attempt to induce their own abortions. Self-induced abortion may seem less a shameful and frightening way of solving their problem. Some of the methods these women use are:

- pelvic and internal irritants like "Javex", potassium permanganate, quinine;
- laceration of the womb with such instruments as nail files, crochet hooks, knives, hatpins;
- oral purgatives such as water in which a rusty nail has been soaked, poison.

Self-induced abortions are rarely successful. Usually the woman will succeed in causing some type of temporary or permanent physical damage to herself without dislodging the foetus. Dr. Karl Stern, psychiatrist at Montreal's St. Mary's Hospital says, "Any girl who bungles an abortion to the point of sterility does not do so without guilt feelings at play. Legislation to legalize abortion would not stop those women who use grotesque forms of abortion in order to punish themselves." However, Dr. Stern did admit that many women would be spared the torture of a self-induced abortion if the operation were legally available to them. A medical report dealing with the District of Columbia compiled by Louis M. Hellman and Robert B. Nelson stated that in that area most abortion cases resulting in serious complications were self-induced, and that increased efforts to suppress abortion might raise the rate of self-induction and possibly the abortion death-rate as well.

The Law

The Canadian Criminal Code defines abortion as legal only in situations where it is necessary to save the life of the mother. This concept is based on the Roman Catholic doctrine that the soul is infused into the body at the moment of conception, making abortion tantamount to murder. This is only a religious tenet. Corruption of the laws by extra-legal pressures, even when these pressures are ecclesiastical, goes against the spirit of our Constitution. And, although the protection of minority groups are provided for by the Constitution, the right of minorities to impose their will is not sanctioned.

The Canadian Bar Association has prepared a resolution calling for the restricted legalization of abortion. It would have the operation legally available when continuation of the pregnancy would endanger the life or health of the mother. But what interpretation is to be placed on the word "health"? As Montreal lawyer Fred Kaufmann has pointed out, the shortening of a mother's life either by medical or psychiatric pressures may be construed as injurious. He asks for "a clear cut decision that doctors and hospitals can follow".

The very fact that this resolution does not successfully define the limits to which the legalization of abortions may be stretched or that it indeed implies limits means that if the legal profession is willing to take a step in this direction it is at best a hesitant one.

The Ways

Sheila, who comes from a wealthy New York family, had a painless dilation and curettage done in the carpeted office of a society doctor. Although her feelings toward the abortion were ambivalent, the operation itself was not unpleasant. She was anaesthetized throughout the operation and was given a penicillin shot following the abortion. Her lover was waiting for her in the ante-room and together they went to a hotel where they spent a week and a half allowing their relationship to recover from the strain that the unwanted pregnancy had placed upon it. Sheila's abortion cost \$300.

Anne did not come from such a favoured background. Having been unable to find an abortionist in Kingston, she took a bus to New York City, where a friend had a 'lead'.

"It was at the time of the summer race riots in Harlem that was where the abortionist's 'office' was located. My friend, a social worker, and I took a taxi to the edge of Harlem. The cab driver refused to take us any further. We then walked to a typical brownstone building and into the basement apartment where we were to meet the 'doctor'. In the apartment which consisted of one room and a bathroom we found two men dressed in jeans washing the floor and a woman holding a crying baby. Even though the people were very cordial I was overwhelmed by the dirt of the place. After we had waited for a half an hour the 'doctor' phoned to say that he would be right over. One of the men explained to me that they had been out drinking the night before and the 'doctor' had overslept.

"The 'doctor' arrived wearing jeans and a jersey and carrying a greasy bag. He heated his utensils in the stove and the men left, barring the door with a broom. I then assumed my undignified position on the kitchen table with my feet on chairs which were used as stirrups. The woman put on a Sarah Vaughan recording of "Making Whoopee" — this was to prevent my screams from being heard as I was not given any anaesthetic and it was an extremely painful process.

"I was afraid of my surroundings which were not at all antiseptic and of the naive and casual attitude of the 'doctor'. It was difficult to take that much pain in front of two other people, for my friend and the woman had remained in the room and were visibly embarrassed. I could hear the abortion drop from his kitchen utensils into a yellow plastic pail. Twenty minutes later we left.

"The abortion cost \$700.

"I do not feel guilty about what I did. I could not stand the thought of another life that was part of my life and part of a past love existing outside of my realm. I felt that I had no right to bring a life into a world that I couldn't control. I never allowed myself to think of it as an "abortion". The idea is murderous and extremely destructive and I can't react to the idea of it. People wouldn't have to go to psychiatrists if they would stop saying, 'I've had an abortion... abortion... abortion'.

"What did disturb me was the violence of the act upon something so fragile — something that should be treated with so much care."

when the bough breaks

Abortion is Safe

Abortions may be performed under the existing law when continuation of the pregnancy will endanger the life of the mother. In recent years there has been a marked decline in these therapeutic abortions. For example, a recent report in New York noted that the rate of such abortions per 1,000 live births had fallen by 43% from 1943 to 1953.

Concern about medical complications is not the major reason for unwillingness to perform hospital abortions. The dangers of the clandestine operation, crudely performed by an untrained person, have tended to obscure the safety of a careful hospital operation. It is the increase in medical knowledge and improved techniques that has meant a decrease in the major threats to pregnancy and consequently a decrease in the number of therapeutic abortions granted on medical grounds.

This tendency on the part of obstetricians to limit the granting of abortions on medical grounds has led women to seek the help of psychiatrists. In order to abide by the letter of the law and allow an abortion only in order to save the life of the mother, a hospital can grant an abortion on psychiatric grounds only in cases in which the woman presents a convincing threat of suicide. But there is no known method for determining reliably whether a woman threatening suicide will actually carry out her threat.

Many women do not even attempt to obtain a therapeutic abortion for they have been told that in order to have such an operation they must also agree to undergo sterilization. Referring to some patients who had obtained illegal abortions and had subsequently borne children, the American psychiatrist Harold Rosen says:

"If they had been therapeutically instead of criminally aborted they probably would have been sterilized. I would like to point out that, because the package (therapeutic abortion-sterilization) deal is so frequent, I therefore consider them fortunate to have been illegally rather than therapeutically aborted and thus spared sterilization."

The Effects

Dr. Stern maintains that abortions universally cause feelings of guilt that are independent of any moral or religious training. They stem, he claims, from the body image of a woman which is internal. A baby is an ego evaluation and the vacuum that she feels after its loss is not related to any legal or social values.

Helene Deutsch in her book "The Psychology of Women" agrees that abortion may often produce immediate or delayed guilt feelings but she refuses to view all decisions to abort as psychologically unsound. The decision of whether or not to preserve the life of the child must often involve primarily an assessment of the short-run consequences; "the later dangers may be equally unavoidable whether the decision is positive or negative, and it is impossible to estimate in ad-

vance which danger will prove greater in each individual case."

Is it therefore unreasonable to assume that it would be the woman herself who is most cognizant of the ramifications of her actions? Is it realistic to give the State "some sort of priority rights over a woman's reproductive organs and dictate to her that she must never terminate an unwanted pregnancy?"

There are those who seem to feel that once a woman has decided to make love she should then be denied the right to correct her "mistake". Dr. George Strean, chief gynaecologist at Montreal's Jewish General Hospital, maintains that a single woman should "pay the price."

"She knew what she was doing," he says, "Abortion should not be considered a licence for sex."

"Abortion is an impingement on human life," Karl Stern says. "By legalizing it you are opening a chink; you don't know what you are doing. You have no idea how the law may be misused. Legalization of abortion is not morally justified."

German psychiatrist Whelhelm Stekel disagrees, "The law forbidding abortion is unmoral, since it is necessarily bound to be violated every day."

**GO LIVELY...
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GO LAURENTIDE

Bière
LAURENTIDE
Ale

Culture?

While the McGill players rehearse a French play ("The Lark") in English, their U de M equivalents, the Nouveau Théâtre Universitaire, whomp up some slavish treats in French. From now to May 6 at the Centre Social they're doing Chekhov's "Evils of Tobacco," "The Bear" and "A Marriage Proposal".

Yves Corbell, Hélène Savard and Jacques Crete go at the one-actors with zest, but something is wrong. Something cultural.

"Tobacco" is a one-character piece which oddly anticipates the theatre of the absurd. A man monologues himself mad before us. Corbell chooses an old-fashioned mannered delivery rather than modern non-acting, but the play is too slight to bog down.

As "The Bear" who stomps in on a cool widow to collect a debt and ends up collecting the widow Corbell is, I suppose, boorish enough. And Miss Savard is coy enough, but they are not talking to each other, even at the closing clinch.

By the time of the "Proposal," the three players are working together, but now a strange change has taken place. Cackling voices, marionette struttings, crazy-quilt costumes? We're far from Russia, deep into Molière farce.

Perhaps it is simply that inexperienced actors cannot afford inexperienced direction. Rather than calling on a professional, the NTU has entrusted the show to its president, Lucien Hamelin. Hamelin is a fine young actor whose tender performance you may remember from the Quebec-made movie "Trouble-Fête".

But tenderness is not a helpful quality for a director, licensed tyrant that he must be. I'd rather have seen Hamelin on stage, but even as a director I wish he'd imposed his best ideas. He spruced up the entr'actes with Gilles Vigneault records, a reminder of the close-

ness of the French-Canadian rural style and the Russian feudal flavor of Chekhov. Why, then, the overlaid Molière dandyism? Culture!

Down on the Main students who are the next thing to professional regularly act the classics for free — last week at the Monument National it was the English class of the National Theatre School with Sheridan's "The Rivals".

The students came off better than the play. A cabaret artist, apparently, Sheridan, is a sketch-writer more than a dramatist. There are Mrs. Malaprop's great but stale one-liners, and over and over again a scene suddenly seems to lack only a mike; the two actors are slapping each other on the back and delivering their conversation straight at the customers.

One caricature is still rich, James Blendick's flint-eyed father. But old Sir Anthony Absolute just isn't very likeable and the rest of the parodied 18th century types don't occur in quite that form any more.

The direction, of course, is crackerjack. But Cultural Squad, we still need you. In this last gasp of English theatre in Montreal the big problem is English accents.

Malcolm Reid

poem to old age

"La Vieille Dame Indigne", a film by René Allio, based on a novel by Bertold Brecht is now showing at the Elysée, salle Resnais.

"La Vieille Dame Indigne" is a film made with modest means, not a great film but using an intelligent camera. In it one meets a delightful, old lady portrayed by Sylvie, a 77 year old actress. The first part of the film deals with her realistic life. She is the typical French woman of the working class, humble and dedicated to her family. A hard worker she brings up five children and takes care of her sick husband and his shop.

When the old man dies, the typical demonstrations take place around the death-bed. There are loud protestations of sorrow, the sordid distribution of belongings takes place and all that is left is to decide who is going to take in the old woman. Up until now she has been very "efface" and now she asks shyly for a small allocation and the privilege of living alone in her own house. She is still mysterious, she does not speak much and she conducts herself appropriately. Then comes the second part of the film which describes with tenderness, sensitivity and with a poetic sense the last eighteen months of the old lady's existence, a very short one in which she is free from all bounds. While strolling and dreaming, she discovers the world, the modern life and friendship — all this with naivety, happiness and "humour", but this is never overdone. Both the actress and the author know from instinct where to stop. The camera becomes very light and discreet. There is no complacency at all.

The reactions of the family and the people around her are quite exciting to observe. They are shocked when they find out about her friends and her doings. Some scenes are a bit too long and slow in rhythm and the sub-titles are not very good. I was amazed to find out that they actually translated things that were not said. But looking at Mrs. Bertini, this beautiful poem to old age, one forgets all this.

H.A.

Dear old...

(Continued from page 11)

chewing gum (2-2),
throwing staples between lessons (5-5),
no tie (4-4),
singing during lesson,
deliberately disturbing class,
hitting pupil on head with book,
gangsterism (6-6 — 8-8),
annoying me (4-4),
constantly reading "material" (10-10),
leaving school without permission (6-6), and
continued talking in class (5-5).

(N.B.: The maximum in that school was 10 strokes on each hand. However, teachers could give up to 20 and report only 10.)

"Once you punish, you have to be sadistic," claims one high school teacher.

To conclude what influence discipline has on a high school, quote the same gentleman of ten years' experience: "When I get into a class I expect them to know I am the boss."

High school students are not living in concentration camps. Stupidity is responsible for the type of situation they live in.

It is only stupidity which forbids a Minister of the Crown to lecture to a high school audience because a controversy might result. It is only stupidity which allows men and women administration officers claiming they are educators to suppress freedom of expression in their schools. It is only stupidity which permits administration officers to waste their time with petty bureaucratic details.

Too many people live blissfully unaware of this stupidity. But if "ignorance is bliss" then this must be changed immediately. Ignorance has no part in education.

THE MCGILL LITERARY SOCIETY'S FINAL PROGRAMME

DONALD Columbia University
On
GREENE

"SWIFT AND SCATOLOGY: A RECONSIDERATION"

EXCREMENTAL Dealing With Swift's **OBSESSION**

— Aside from being informative, the paper is, I think, rather amusing.

Donald Greene

8:30 pm, Wednesday, March 9, L-26

Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office Room B-41, Basement, University Centre, 9 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day except for ads to begin Friday. Deadline for Friday ads is 10 am preceding Thursday.

Don't forget CORNET your photographer.

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McGill People for Low-Cost Charter Flight to London, England. Leaving May, return Mid-June. Information call: 748-9214 after 6 pm.

MISCELLANEOUS

West Indian Society: General Meeting and Debate between Sir George Macdonald and McGill at 7:30 pm, on Friday, March 4 in Room 26, Stephen Leacock Building. Topic of Debate: "SHOULD THE WEST INDIES JOIN THE O.A.S."

Attention Everyone and especially FRENCH 100 STUDENTS: Le Bal des Voleurs by Anouilh 8:30 pm, March 3, 4, 5, University Centre Theatre. Tickets \$1.25, University Centre Box Office.

Literary Society FAREWELL PARTY March 18. Invitations at University Centre Box Office on presentation of membership card, March 4-10 ONLY.

TOUR: McGill Student Chapter CIC Friday, Shawinigan Chemicals, Varennes, Quebec. Free. All members welcome. Buses leave Roddick Gates 1:20 pm.

SUBLET: JULY-AUGUST. Option to renew in September. 4 1/2-room furnished apartment. \$80/month. University-Prince Arthur. 849-8237 after 3 pm.

Pre-Medical Society: World Famous and Acclaimed Neurologist: DR. WILDER PENFIELD, Honorary President of the McGill Pre-Medical Society, will speak on MEDICINE IN RED CHINA 1 pm, Wednesday, March 16, Room S-1-4. Remember date, time and place.

SUMMER ROOMS Available at K.R.T. Fraternity, 3511 Peel, Stirling May 1. Phone Mike Bedford: 844-4777.

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"ISA FORUM" Coming Edition — "Millennium" Issue: Interesting Articles on Poland's Culture, History, Youth, etc. Be Sure To Pick It Up.

Psychology Club presents DR. T. BAN of Douglas Hospital: "DRUGS AND BEHAVIOUR". 1 pm today, University Centre Ballroom. Also present will be clubs from Plattsburgh College and SGWU.

TERM PAPERS & EXAMS? Use the Non-Current issues of the Christian Science Monitor available University Centre near Ticket Counter.

UKRAINIAN CLUB: FINAL MEETING 6:30 pm, Tuesday, March 8, University Centre B-23-24. Refreshments.

REAL FOOD will be served at MOC banquet and square dance. 6:45 pm. Ballroom, March 11, \$2.50. Tickets in Box Office only until March 4.

TYPING DONE AT HOME. Writing must be legible. Call 739-8206 between 9am and 12 noon, and after 6 pm.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY: Elections for President, External and Internal Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer, Programme Chairman and 2 Second Year Representatives at 1 pm THURSDAY, MARCH 10, S-4. Copies of last year's constitution and application forms available from Helen Schlemmer: 434-8860. Application Deadline 5 pm, Monday.

BUDDY KAYE Orchestras Reg'd orchestras of all sizes, music for all occasions; Telephone 748-8370 or 744-2042.

CLIP AND SAVE: Careers in Psychology conferences: Monday, March 7: Rick Musty on "Animal and Psychological Experimentation"; Tuesday, March 8: Dr. D. Dondori on "Human Experimental Psychology"; Wednesday, March 9: Dr. A. Schwartzman on "Clinical Psychology" and Friday, March 11, Miss Susan Andrew on "Counselling". Sponsored by Psychology Club, 1-2 pm each day, Room 123, University Centre.

GREENE — EXCREMENT & AN OBSESSION? Wednesday, March 9, L-26, Literary Society.

FOUND: 1 brown alligator or snake-skin shoe on campus. May be claimed at Switchboard, Buildings & Grounds Bldg.

NOW

Published every Friday by the McGill Daily, now is a political, social, and artistic review.
Co-Editors: Judy Bobick and Klara Hesse
Photographer: Bill Baker

dear old golden rule days

The author of this article, Harvey Mayne, is a grade 11 student at Wagar High School, president of the Students' Council, and president of the Mount Royal New Democratic Youth.

University students: Too many of you are complacent

When any groups try to cut away at your freedom of expression, you are quick to speak out, and you feel complacent when the authorities respond violently to the reactions your vocal ideas provoke. It means you are being heard.

The new movement of student syndicalism has put you on an enviable pedestal. "Student" has become an adjective modifying almost every type of radical noun in a newspaper's vocabulary: "student demonstration", "student protest", "student union", "student movement, committee for...", etc. — each guarantees you a hearing.

But "student" when related to the above is synonymous with the university student only. What about high school students? They certainly may not express themselves to the extent that university students do.

The uniformity in some of the English-speaking Protestant schools contrasts greatly with the freedom to be different at McGill. And discipline has a far greater effect on the individualism of the student than it does at university.

As a student at one of the English-speaking Protestant high schools in Montreal I can only be acquainted with what is happening in their schools and my article goes no further than that.

Moreover, I can not say that the degree to which freedom of expression exists in one school is necessarily repeated in the other, but incidents similar to those I write about occur in enough schools to illustrate the general trend of events in these schools.

Freedom of expression can not be an absolute value. While the Oxford on the one hand calls freedom "the power of self-determination...; frankness, outspokenness...", on the other hand the same dictionary defines it as "non-slavery". Thus some lines must be drawn somewhere so that we don't have either of the two extremes: suppression or license.

The trouble with our high schools is that ostensibly no one sets down the lines for all schools. (Can a policy related to freedom of expression have been set down when in one school political clubs are allowed to exist, while in another the principal insists: "We want no politics, no religion, no sex. Let's keep the school safe.")

The principal determines how far a student may go in his high school. Students' Councils very rarely play a large part in the matter of freedom of expression. Most of the time these are impotent bodies, whose members sometimes are not even chosen by the students of the high schools, whose sole authority — and even this is subject to instant disapproval — is to organize dances and other social events.

Too often, whenever a Students' Council moves towards the left and advocates changes in the status quo of a high school (e.g., amendments in its constitution to allow it to have a greater responsibility in student affairs) it is called into line by the school administration and its influence becomes even smaller.

The status quo has become such an idol to some administration officials that the remotest suggestion of change from students often brings about retributions. As in one high school in the west end this school year:

A prominent student in that high

school, X, wrote a letter to the editor of the school newspaper complaining about the behaviour of some members of the Prefect Board. He mentioned no specific personalities. He pointed out that the malicious actions of some of these students in handing out punishment for breaking school rules, and in setting a good example was destroying the image of the whole Board.

To the great majority of teachers and students who gave their opinions after reading the letter, X was justified in sending it. Not so to the administration. X was called down by both the Principal and Vice-Principal (who was in charge of the Prefects). He had quotes taken out of context shot at him. He was called irresponsible and a demagogue. The day after the letter was published X's scheduled address to the student body at an assembly was cancelled.

The newspaper was presented with an ultimatum: either the newspaper henceforth be subject to censorship (censorship includes the striking out of all articles dealing with politics and/or criticizing directly or indirectly the policies

In another school — population 1000 — students last year were not permitted to read an article in their newspaper before all copies were burned. The editorial staff had criticized a decision of the Principal who had, without consultation, chosen a date — unacceptable to most students — for the graduation dance.

The school newspaper seems to be the best medium of expressing opinions in a high school where more obvious channels, as general assemblies, are not available. And when one medium of expression is squelched, it is likely the others will be too.

(In the two incidents mentioned above the newspapers concerned were not permitted to air both sides of the question. This would have created a controversy, and consequently all other avenues except the grapevine were closed.)

Suppression does not only involve situations within the school itself. Several years ago the Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CUCND) attempted to set up regional

a personal thing. The kind of freedom that exists in a school depends on the mores of the community in which the school is situated."

Generally speaking, he says, the more freedom the better, but this could be interpreted anywhere from the simplest meaning of the word to anarchy. If the "community" should determine the extent of freedom of expression then parents' reactions must be gauged. But too many parents just don't give a damn.

Even through the home and school associations, City Councillor John N. Parker (Civic Party-Notre Dame de Grace), and elementary school principal points out, it is difficult to get enough parents interested in what is going on in the institutions their children attend.

Also, high school students are not being confronted with a study of modern politics in their curriculum. With subject promotion, in fact, many of them can go through four years of school without proper study of the arts or sciences.

Suppression of individualism occurs not only in freedom of expression. Discipline in the high school, with a great stress placed on adherence to stringent, petty school regulations, contributes its share to the situation.

While some schools are lenient about dress regulations others go so far as to suggest the colour and weave of trousers a student may wear, and the length of hair, styles of shoes and ties that would be permitted.

One high school principal insists that this establishes a business like atmosphere. If a school is a place of business then he is right.

An experienced teacher points out: "A person does a better job when he is properly dressed... a sport jacket means smart aleckiness."

The uniformity of dress regulations is a petty aspect if it does not fit into the general pattern of the discipline. There is a great tendency for some schools to become little bureaucracies. For example, late students and absentees must go through a labyrinth of procedure to be allowed into their classes: forms must be filled out by administration officials, and papers must be signed and presented.

If an offender is repeatedly naughty his name is put down on the "school record", some ultra-secret file of the individual's activities which is supposedly transferred to his university after the student graduates. The student naturally is made aware of this file early in his studies.

Corporal punishment is still rampant:

Strapping

(as explained to this writer by one former student)

Ingredients:

a) a thick, heavy, flat rubber canvas rod 15 inches long, 1/8 inch thick which, when being used, wraps around the hand — it hurts;

or
b) a big black belt 25 inches long — it hurts more.

Theory and Application

The following excerpt is taken from a Montreal high school "strap book" which includes 500 cases of strapping in a 13-month school period. The numerals in brackets indicate the number of strokes on each hand:

acting the fool in shops (5-5),
fighting and throwing metal darts in shops (4-4 — 6-6),
dispensing H2S in the class (6-6),
telling me to f...k off,
water pistols in class (6-6),
reading a "book",

(Continued on page 10)

"Oh — Freedom"



of the administration) or the paper be closed down altogether.

Electing the former, the editor-in-chief who had written an ed. Note above X's letter: "We want you to express your opinions... do not be frightened to air your views... we are the ones who accept the responsibility, not the writer..." was forced to sign his name to an apology, distributed to the whole school, disclaiming the "irresponsible statements" made in the newspaper.

Due to the principal's efforts, the advertisers received decapitated copies of the newspaper — with the editorial page detached (This was apparently to keep the school safe). Moreover, the writers of any letters criticizing these moves were called down to the offices of the administration and admonished (Needless to say, the Prefects were never given an opportunity to write back and discuss the other side of X's proposition).

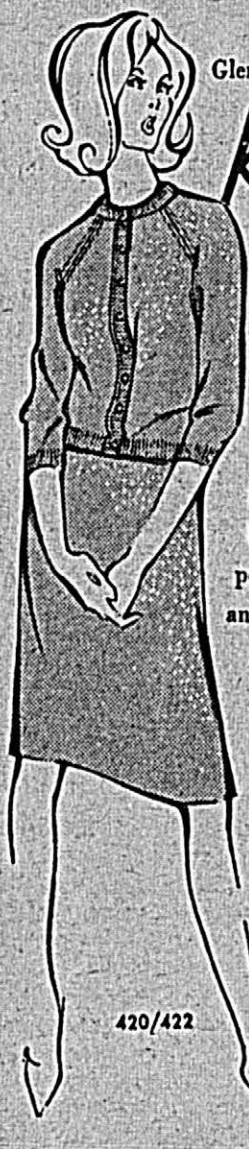
clubs in the high schools but failed. Again, administration officials felt a controversy might result.

To Warren Allmand, Liberal Member of Parliament for Notre Dame de Grace this is "bad education". He is one public office-holder who feels that students should be allowed to express their opinions so long as it is ensured that all other opinions can be presented. He would be completely behind those who are fighting against suppression in the schools.

In answer to those who state that schools must be kept safe Max Saltzman (NDP-Waterloo South) insists: "Nobody is safe in the twentieth century. There is no way of insulating ideas; ideas have a way of getting in by themselves."

But Saltzman would prefer to have students fight it out for themselves in their own respective communities. He explains: "Freedom has to be taken as

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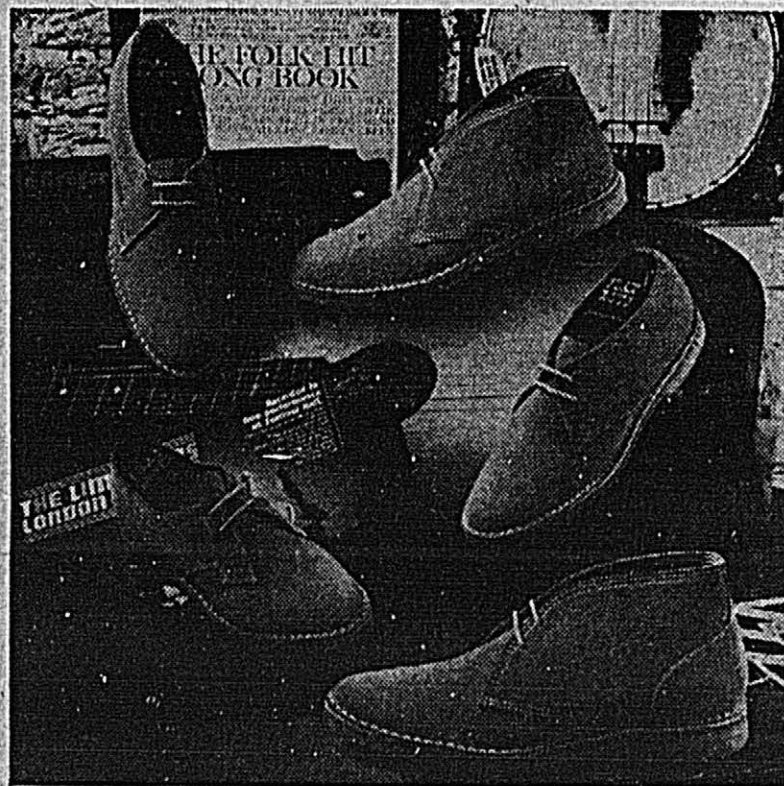
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Free education now

by AARON SARNA
Newsfeatures Editor

One of the strongest supporters on campus of immediate free university education is Victor Rabinovitch, McGill student representative on the Consultative Committee of the Quebec Student Aid Service.

The recent cutback in provincial grants to McGill and the proposed new loan-bursary system have dealt a strong blow to



VICTOR RABINOVITCH
education is a priority

student hopes for a progressive education policy in Quebec, Rabinovitch believes.

Efforts on the part of McGill students and the Union Générale des Etudiants de Québec to reverse Quebec's procrastinating policy towards university education date back to 1964, when Yvon Lacoste and Robert Rabinovitch, two university students,

presented a 200-page report on university accessibility to the Department of Education.

The authors called for immediate free university education — free tuition plus a subsistence allowance for students. This report was never made public.

Rabinovitch says that if the government decided to gain greater control of the administration of Quebec universities, academic freedom would be maintained by a broad public representation on the boards of governors. These would include businessmen, labour leaders, professionals, teachers, and students.

He castigates the Quebec government's delay in implementing free education. "The government has not yet accepted the need for free education as a priority of the state." He claims the Quebec cabinet is divided on the issue.

On the question of student aid, Rabinovitch says "the government proclaimed the bursary system was a definite step towards free education. Now the loan-bursary system is cited as a great step forward. Why the reverse in thinking? The new aid system is a step backward, and as the Robbin Report on University Education in England pointed out, such a trend in government thinking is a denial of social and economic justice."

Flying Club re-appears

by ROBERT TAYLOR and JULIAN LEBENSOLD

The McGill Flying Club was reincarnated this year, 26 years after its demise.

In its 14 year existence prior to 1939, the club had the support of outside organizations. In one term, 1000 glider flights were made. Competitions were held with similar clubs from other universities.



The club was re-formed this year by Ronald Javitch and Gene Daniels, two licensed pilots who felt the need for such an organization at McGill.

The aim of the club is to promote interest in flying and its ambition is to own an aircraft. It has 32 members, seven of

whom are licensed pilots and four of whom are student pilots.

Due to limited support, the new club's activities have lacked the lustre of its predecessor.

Aside from several tours, four outings were held this year. These outings consisted of trips to other localities and involved as many as four planes and 16 people.

Lectures, films, and slide shows on flight and navigation were organized in the form of a "ground school".



The McGill Flying Club is composed of licensed pilots who operate light Cessna aircraft out of Cartierville Airport. All persons interested in flying can join the club.

Profile

Historian Lin of McGill

by DAVE CHENOWETH

McGill is a surprising university in many ways, not the least of which is its cosmopolitan outlook. Yet until this year McGill has practically ignored one quarter of the world's population. This year, in a burst of enlightenment, McGill chose to offer two courses in Asian history, courses 220 and 318. And the man who teaches these courses may be the man to introduce the Orient to McGill.

The man is Professor Paul Ta-Kuang Lin who, born in Vancouver and educated in the United States, has spent the last fifteen years in the People's Republic of China. An undergraduate at the University of Michigan, he completed his post-graduate work at Harvard and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and is well aware of the emphasis placed on oriental studies in America, studies obtainable in only two universities north of the border.

Chinese studies in US

Most of the major American universities, and many of the minor ones, have courses in the Chinese language and facilities for graduate studies on the Orient. There is even experimentation in the teaching of Chinese in high school, an approach which many people consider superior to the teaching of defunct classical languages.

Why the interest in the Orient? Student interest is particularly generated, of course, by the rising importance of China in world affairs. Yet the Professor hopes that interest exists, not merely for pragmatic reasons, but because the availability of oriental studies makes for a fuller liberal education.

However, dealing in pragmatics, the Professor says, "The focus of world opinion is currently on China and the major issues of policy confronting the United States are in Asia."



Richard Stapelle

Professor Paul Ta-Kuang Lin is a Canadian-born Chinese historian who teaches oriental courses in depth for the first time at McGill. The respected teacher has lived in China for the last fifteen years.

"Yet modern China must be understood in the context of its own history, not judged through the values of the West. A lack of knowledge concerning the Orient might be one of the most dangerous blind spots in the future policy of the Occident."

Understanding China

Professor Lin, who taught in China for fifteen years points out that we must understand the "little" man in China. "Unless you understand the common people you will be faced with most of the world as your enemies. The path of Goliath is still possible in the world of sophisticated armaments."

Lin does not deny that the emphasis of our universities should be on the history of the Occident; however he feels that our history could be better understood in the context of world civilization. He hopes that one day every student will leave university having taken a basic course in the history and culture of the Orient.

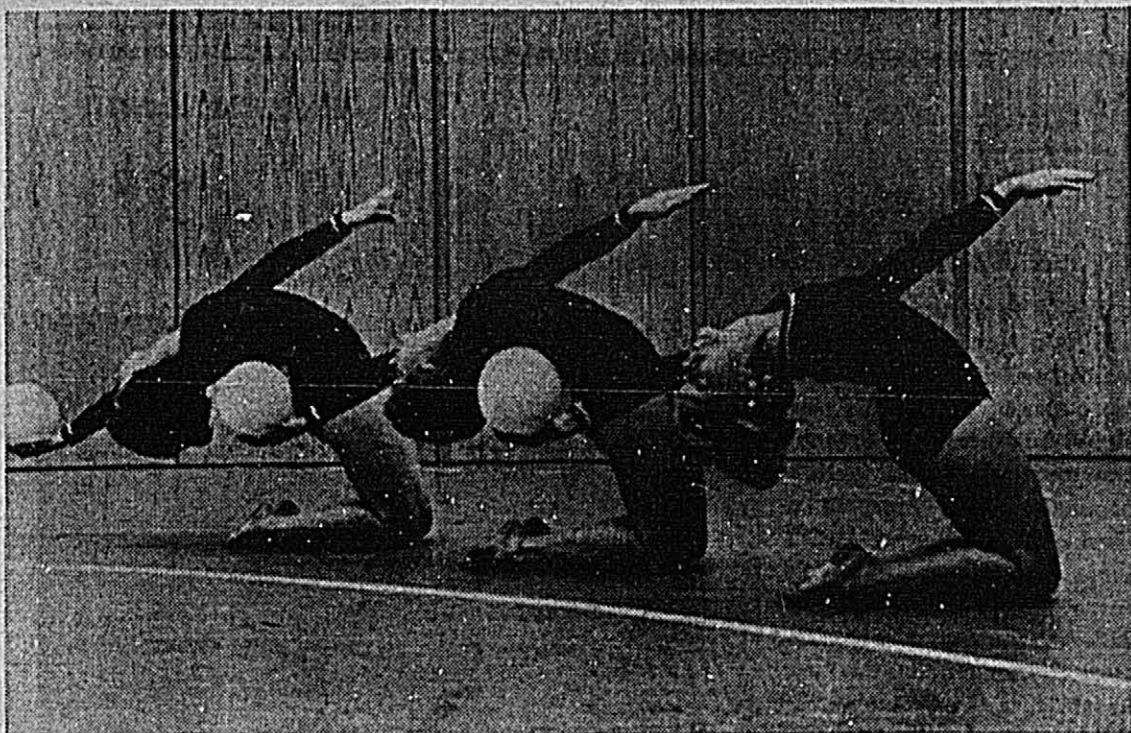
He sees a hopeful sign in the growing interest in the establishment of a small Chinese language library for reference and research which would be one step along the long road to the creation of a McGill Oriental Studies programme. The library, as well as preparing McGill for graduate courses in the future, might help stimulate university interest in the field of the Orient. McGill at one time held the Gest Collection of Oriental works, but long ago the collection sought the more hospitable land to the south and now resides at Princeton.

If, as the years pass, student interest grows, McGill may one day find itself with advanced Oriental studies courses which would in turn develop graduate students and teachers of oriental history with a command of the language and insights necessary for the sympathetic teaching of the Orient. There is already considerable student interest in the two present courses which were announced at the last moment and not included in the faculty handbook. Professor Lin commented, "Quite a few students have come enquiring if they can go on with oriental studies. We hope that at some time in the future McGill will be able to accommodate them."

Canada and China

The final question is why oriental studies in Canada and why at McGill? Lin pointed out that Canadians are extremely well regarded in the Orient. In China much of this is due, of course, to the legendary Dr. Norman Bethune. "Canada", said Lin, "as a 'middle power', has a unique chance to bridge the gap between East and West."

McGill itself, situated in bilingual and cosmopolitan Montreal, has an unique opportunity to further oriental studies in Canada. We have a chance to prove ourselves one of the most liberal and far-sighted of the Canadian universities. Professor Lin is making an encouraging beginning, but there is still much to be done. With a bit of leadership, McGill may see its way to live up to its reputation as the world-minded university of Canada.



NORWEGIAN BOWLING: Members of the University of Oslo women's gymnastic team display fine form in part of their routine designed to demonstrate the phases of gymnastics popular in their country. The fifteen gymnasts will present a display at the Sir Arthur Currie Gym on Monday at 8 pm. The programme is sponsored by the McGill branch of the Canadian Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (CAHPER). Tickets may be purchased at 75 cents for students and \$1.25 for the public at the Ski Shop in Place Ville Marie.

Scoreboard FINAL BASKETBALL

STANDINGS

Western Division						
	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Windsor	10	10	0	1078	615	20
Waterloo	10	7	3	699	634	14
Toronto	10	6	4	840	752	12
McMaster	10	4	6	688	716	8
Western	10	3	7	670	696	6
Guelph	10	0	10	401	963	0

Eastern Division

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
Queen's	6	6	0	476	305	12
McGill	6	3	3	443	365	6
Laval	6	3	3	370	364	6
Montreal	6	0	6	259	514	0

FINAL REDMEN SCORING

	G	A	Pts
John Tibbits	14	9	23
Skip Kerner	9	14	23
Rich Ripstein	4	14	18
J. G. Labrie	4	8	12
Bert Halliwell	4	7	11
Rick Moore	6	4	10
Mel Johnson	1	6	7
Jim Bedford	2	4	6
Courney Pratt	1	5	6
Mike Jenkins	0	6	6
Harry Griffiths	3	0	3
Roger Helal	1	1	2
Ian Taylor	0	2	2
Jerry Kostandoff	1	0	1

GOALS AGAINST

	G	GA	Avg
Ken Walters	16	92	5.75

FINAL HOCKEY STANDINGS

	P	W	L	T	F	A	Pts
Toronto	16	13	2	1	126	49	27
Western	16	12	2	2	85	48	26
Waterloo	16	11	3	2	84	63	24
Laval	16	9	6	1	88	61	19
Queen's	16	6	10	0	69	86	12
McMaster	16	6	10	0	73	112	12
Montreal	16	5	11	0	65	86	10
McGill	16	4	11	1	56	92	9
Guelph	16	2	13	1	43	92	5

The Greek speaks

by MALCOLM ROWAT

Alpha Delta Phi picked up its third and fourth IFC trophies of the year by capturing the skiing and swimming events.

In skiing, the ADs beat out the defending champion DKE team by just under three seconds at Mont Habitant during Carnival to take first place. Heading the winning four-man team was Pete Nixon who finished sixth overall. However, the individual star of the meet was Mike Staniforth from KA who finished in first place with an impressive 65.0 second clocking, over two seconds ahead of his nearest competitor. The ADs and Dekes were followed by Zete, Phi Delt, DU, and ZBT in that order.

In the recent swim meet, the ADs upset the defending champion DU squad, amassing 70.5 points to 65 for the DUs. In a close fight for third place, the Zetes nipped the Dekes 36 points to 32.5. Psi U finished fifth with 19. The ADs were led by Jim Harbert and Toby Kent who turned in strong performances, while Duncan Moran starred for the DUs as usual.

JUDO ELECTIONS

The Judo Club's general meeting and elections for next year's executive will be held on Monday in the B.W.F. room of the Currie Gym. Members who attended a majority of the practices are required to be present to enable a proper meeting to be conducted.



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1 pm, March 4, Leacock L-219

THE DEATH OF GOD AND LIFE OF MAN

8 pm, March 4, 3484 Peel Street

FREEDOM AND DIVINE RESPONSIBILITY

Rev. Fr. Albert Johnson, S.J.
Dept. of Religious Studies, Yale University

C.U.S. POSITIONS

Applications are hereby requested for the following C.U.S. positions for the school year 1966-67.

PERMANENT OFFICERS

- 1) Editorial Board of the Prospectus (4 persons)
 - a) Chairman of printing and distribution
 - b) Advertising Chairman
 - c) Two co-chairmen in charge of articles
 - d) General staff
- 2) An Editor or Editors of the Balance Sheet
 - a) Advertising manager
 - b) General staff
- 3) An Electoral Officer
- 4) A Social Chairman
 - a) Manager of tours

SPECIAL OFFICERS

- 1) A Chairman of Blood Drive
- 2) A Chairman of Freshman Reception
- 3) A Chairman of Activities Night

COMMERCE TUTORIAL SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE

Applicants must be members of the Commerce Undergraduate Society, shall show qualifications, if any, for the position, and must hand in applications at the switchboard, University Centre, by 4 pm, March 23, 1966.

Frank G. Kearney,
President,
Commerce Undergraduate Society



COTE-DES-NEIGES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE INC.

R. W. STOECKEL, PRINCIPAL
JEAN STOECKEL, SECRETARY



5197 COTE-DES-NEIGES ROAD MONTREAL QUEBEC TEL: RE. 7-5220

Dear Friend:

To fill a growing need of college and high school students, we shall again hold Summer School. We give intensive shorthand and typewriting courses in which our method of individual instruction permits you to enter at any time, progress at your own pace, and leave when you have acquired the proficiency you need.

At college level, typing helps you to turn out clear, long-lasting notes, theses, and term papers. For work after college, it is, of course, almost a necessity. Students desirous of taking our complete Secretarial Course and starting now will finish in early spring, when the demand for office staff is highest.

Summer classes run from 9 to 3, Monday through Friday. For further information, write or telephone RE:7-5220.

Sincerely yours,

COTE DES NEIGES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE INC.

R. W. Stoeckel
Principal

RWS:j

WAA names new exec Tuesday at RVC

Sue Boville has been acclaimed President of the Women's Athletics Association for next year. Currently Treasurer of the WAA, Miss Boville succeeds Bea Taylor.

Elections for all other executive positions will be held next Tuesday at 5:15 pm in the RVC Common Room. All female students are urged to attend this meeting.

Candidates for the various offices are as follows:

Vice-president: Sue Snyder, BA 2, Janet Willis, BA 3;

Secretary: Carol Grange, BSc 2, Vickie Jack, BA 2, Joan Robertson, BSc 2;

Co-ordinator of Extramural Activities: Sally Drury, BSc 2, Carolyn Kerr, BSc 1.

The following have been acclaimed to office:

Co-ordinator of Intramural Activities: Kathy Stacey, BA 3;

Co-ordinator of Publicity: Mary Ann McVicker, BSc 3;

Women's Athletic Board Representative: Janet Willis, BA 3.

OQAA Jottings

● McGill and Toronto tied for the OQAA badminton title, splitting their six matches. Siak Lee of Queen's won the individual crown and John Gilbert and Tim Smith of Toronto the doubles title... Toronto won its ninth OQAA swim title in 10 years, compiling 87 points at Western. McGill was second with 54 and Western third with 45... Guelph finished ahead of second-place Western in the OQAA wrestling meet at McGill. Guelph won the title two years ago, Western last year. Point difference between the first two teams was just one, 76-75. Joe Ingerozza of Waterloo won the Keegan Trophy as top individual of the meet.

SAC leaves fuzz problems to coaches

Several events of the past few weeks, the most interesting and confusing of the McGill athletic year, were the main items on the agenda of the Students Athletic Council meeting last Wednesday.

Regarding appearance of McGill athletes or the "issue of the bearded cager", the Council unanimously decided "that it be left to the individual coach to set a standard at the beginning of the season regarding general policy on grooming and appearance for this team".

The Council also had feelings on the reported quitting of the Redmen basketball squad. It was generally felt that though the coaching at McGill was adequate, the relationship between coaches and athletes could be improved.

Council had several words on the Athletic Department's release concerning the quitting of the cagers. The opinion was that the release could have been worded better.

GOODBYE

Waffle, snork, puffle and tish (quote of the year from prominent toilet bowl vet) and holding down the ace, on-the-ball sports de... as J. DOUGLAS SKINNER with LG HAIKY a... "A-RIN on feature desk, hoo boy, you ever worked 30 hours a week for zilch? I have, forsooth, no more bitchery, skinny, tis time to roll up our sleeves and chain ourselves to the desk, my eyelids grow heavy but remembering big bold hash at the B tomorrow, i awake, see you saturday, BS.

INTRAMURAL AWARDS BANQUET

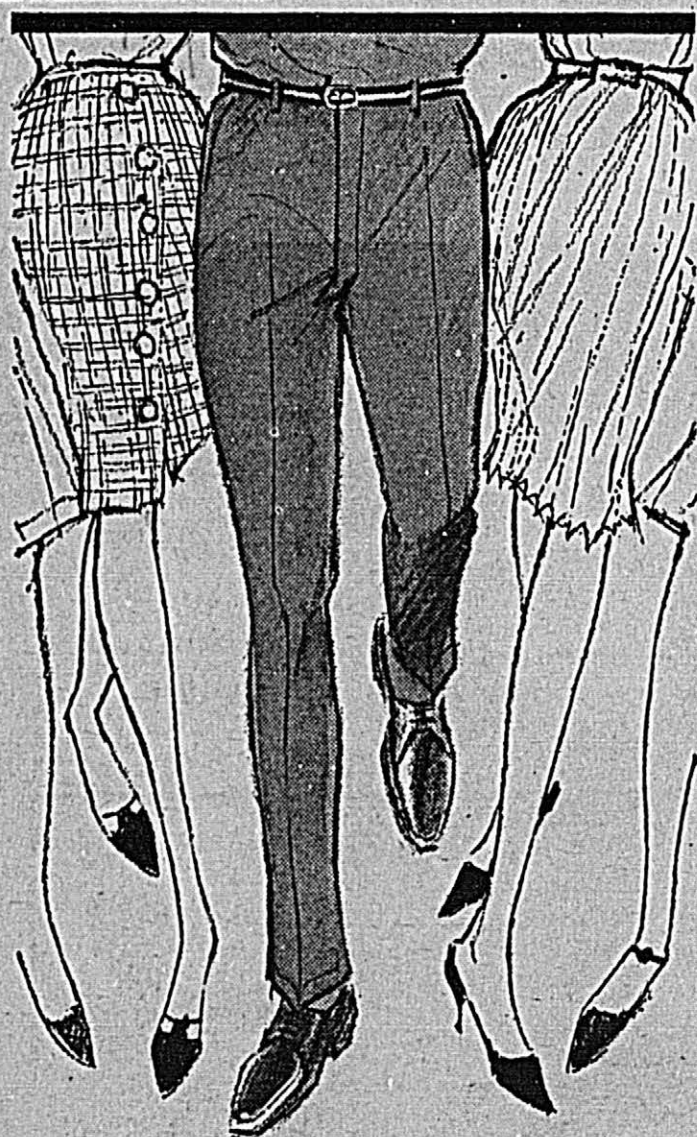
The Intramural Awards' Banquet will be held in the Cafeteria of the Gymnasium on Tuesday, March 8th at 6:00 pm.

The Award presentation is held to honour the team and individual champions. Following the presentation, refreshments will be served.

Award Winners

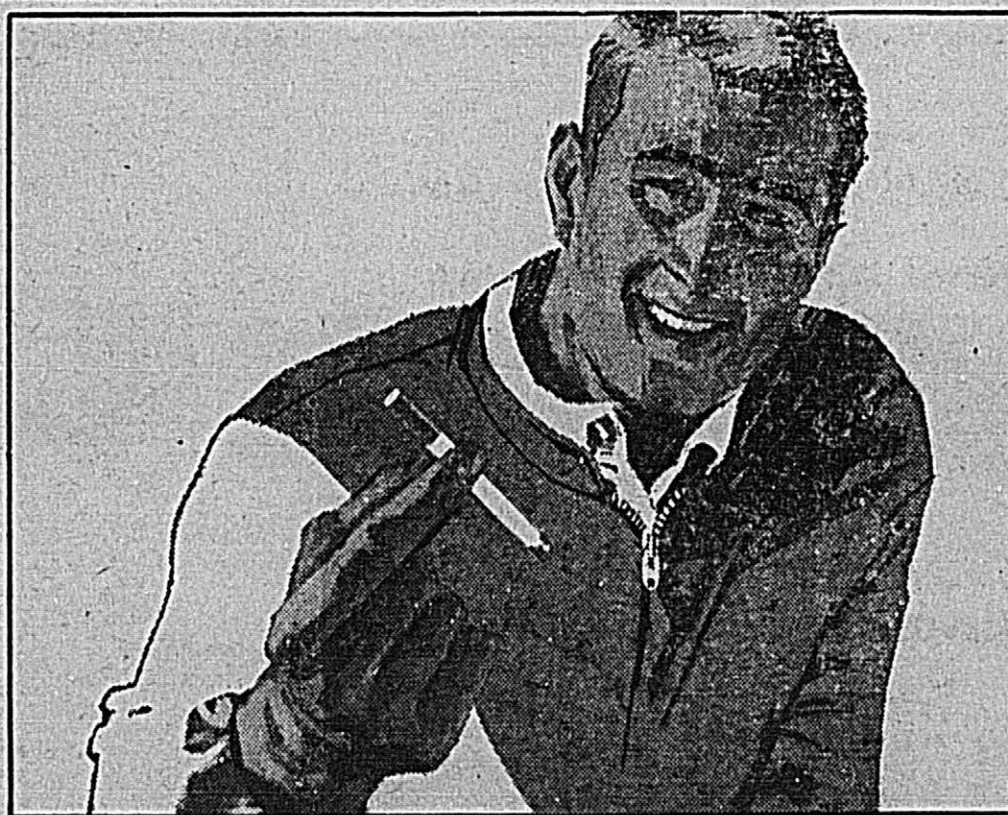
Individual Champions in Squash, Badminton, Tennis, Table Tennis, Golf, Harrier, Riflery, Fencing, Judo, Curling and one or more events in Swimming and Track.

Team Champions in Touchfootball, Engineering Touchfootball, Basketball, Volleyball, Floor Hockey and Ice Hockey. Captains or managers are requested to notify the members of the Championship teams.



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The Player's Jacket—fashioned by BANTAMAC in Terylene*, a Cel-Cel fibre. *Reg'd. Can. T.M.

Come on over to smoothness
with no letdown in taste

Come on over to
New!
Player's
Kings



Indians clash with Carabins in JV playoff

Tribe counting on prolific offence, stingy defence in championship bid

Tomorrow afternoon at 2 pm the Indians will face the Université de Montréal Carabins at the new U de M hockey complex in a sudden-death game to decide the Junior Varsity League championship.

The Indians, who finished the regular schedule in second spot three points behind the Carabins, forced a playoff situation several weeks ago when they defeated them 6-4. According to League rulings the top two teams must meet in a playoff if the second-place team has taken points from the first-place finishers.

In their only other encounter in the first half of the season the Carabins edged the Tribe 7-6, illustrating the fact that the teams are on fairly even terms. Over the regular schedule, both teams have displayed formidable offences, scoring an average of more than seven goals a game, but the U de M has garnered a better goals-against average.

Craig key man

Dave Craig will be in nets tomorrow and will shoulder much of the Tribe's championship hopes, for it is he more than anyone else who is on the spot. Craig allowed an average of 3.8 goals in league competition, second only to his Carabin counterpart. Craig came up with a big game when the Indians downed U de M 6-4, but tomorrow's con-

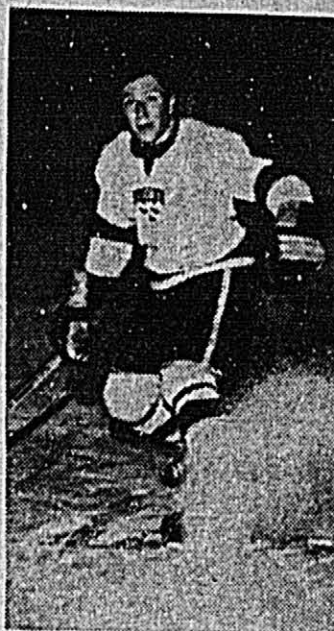
test dwarfs the other in importance... he must play his best game of the season.

Coach Ken Bellemare has four strong defensemen who have provided adequate protection in front of Craig and have helped the club offensively as well. Gaston Arseneault and Gilles Schipper have dealt out most of the bone-crushing bodychecks for the Tribe while John Ono and Howie Smith have contributed much with their fine passing and rushing abilities. All of them are dangerous on the point.

Black line set

The Tribe's big black line of Dave Roxburgh, Mike Stacey, and Pete Kneeland are poised for what will probably be their last game as Indians. Together these three have contributed sixty-six points to the Indians' offensive total, and must be considered a definite scoring threat whenever they are on the ice. Coach Bellemare is counting heavily on an inspired effort from his number one line, and hopes that they can fill the opposition's net with plenty of rubber.

Graeme Tennant, Bill Seitz and Dave Gamble, the Indians' second attacking unit, will present the Carabins with a fair-sized headache, as they did in the previous Tribe-Carabin encounter. All three members of this line are tireless skaters as well as aggres-



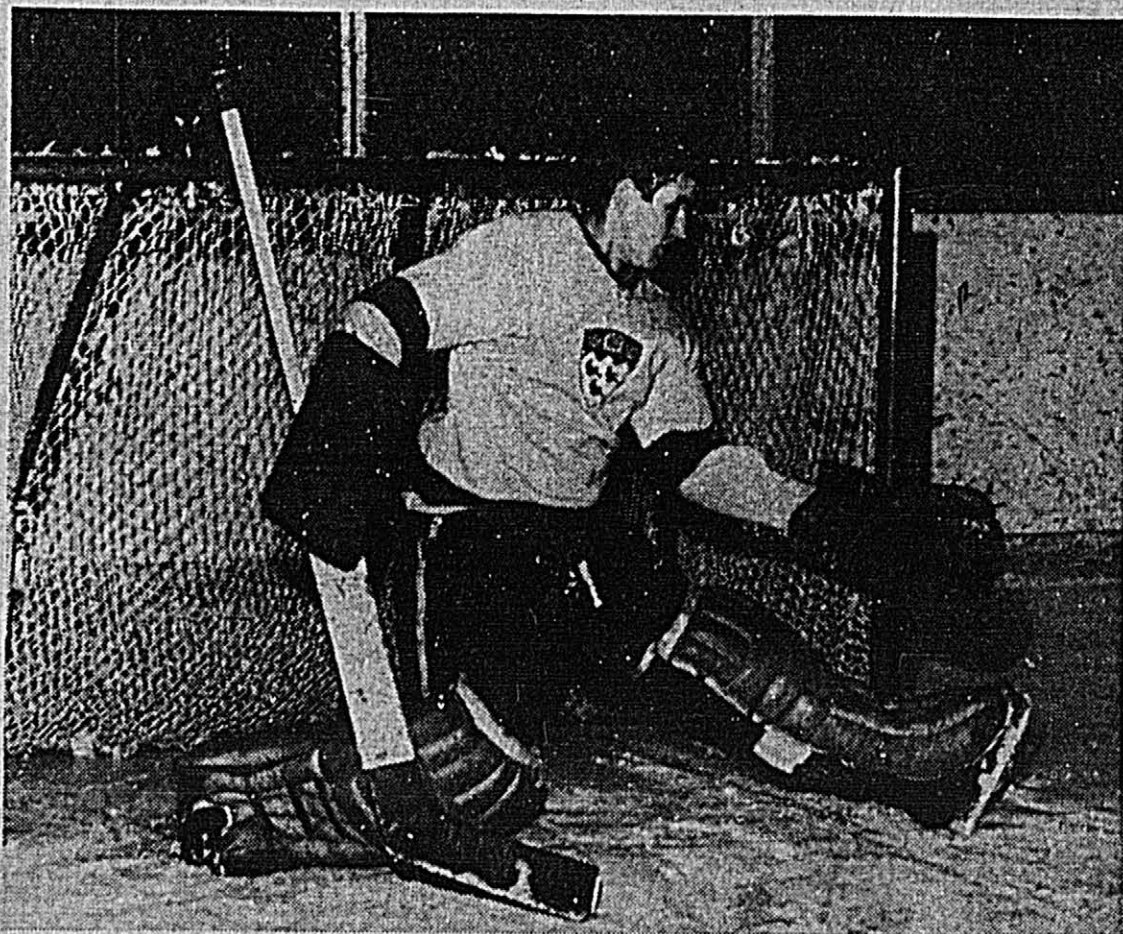
DAVE ROXBURGH



MIKE STACEY



PETE KNEELAND



Goalie Dave Craig, who accounted for the bulk of the Tribe's netminding chores during the regular season, is counted on for a sharp performance between the pipes tomorrow. Craig allowed an average of 3.8 goals in the Indians' ten league starts.

sive fore-checkers, and have done more than their share in keeping their adversaries honest.

Mike Corber, Bob Zeidel and Rick Solomon, the Tribe's third line, have looked extremely good in the closing stages of the schedule and a good performance by

by DAVE CARIN and

LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

this unit will make the Indians' chance of carting home the championship that much better. An Indian triumph would be especially significant for Coach Bellemare whose Jay Vee football team dropped a championship game to U de M — and at this point, his opportunity for revenge looks very promising.



The Indians' hard-skating second line of Graeme Tennant (left), Bill Seitz and Dave Gamble has come on strong in recent games and will see plenty of ice time for the big tilt. This rugged trio played a key role in the last Tribe win over U de M.



Coach Ken Bellemare gives defensemen Gilles Schipper (centre) and Gaston Arseneault some timely hockey tips during a recent practice. These two rearguards supply most of the muscle along the Indian blueline.